

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

CIVIL MINUTES – GENERAL

Case No. SACV 24-00309-CJC (DFMx)

Date: February 13, 2024

Title: YEONG LEE v. NED BASSIN; et al.

PRESENT:

HONORABLE CORMAC J. CARNEY, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Rolls Royce Paschal
Deputy Clerk

N/A
Court Reporter

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR PLAINTIFF: ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR DEFENDANT:

None Present

None Present

**PROCEEDINGS: (IN CHAMBERS) ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE AS TO WHY
THIS COURT SHOULD NOT DECLINE TO EXERCISE SUPPLEMENTAL
JURISDICTION OVER PLAINTIFF’S STATE LAW CLAIMS**

Today Plaintiff Yeong Lee filed this action against Defendants alleging violations of the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”). (Dkt. 1 [Compl.].) Plaintiff also brings related state-law claims for negligence and for violations of California’s Unruh Civil Rights Act (“Unruh Act”), California’s Disabled Persons Act, and the California Health and Safety Code (collectively the “Related State Law Claims”). Plaintiff contends that this Court has supplemental jurisdiction over her Related State Law Claims. (*Id.*)

Supplemental jurisdiction “is a doctrine of discretion, not of plaintiff’s right.” *United Mine Workers v. Gibbs*, 383 U.S. 715, 726 (1966). District courts have discretion to decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction if: “(1) the claim raises a novel or complex issue of State law, (2) the claim substantially predominates over the claim or claims over which the district court has original jurisdiction, (3) the district court has dismissed all claims over which it has original jurisdiction, or (4) in exceptional circumstances, there are other compelling reasons for declining jurisdiction.” 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c).

A number of federal district courts across California have declined to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over Unruh Act claims brought alongside ADA claims, citing

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28 U.S.C. §§ 1367(c)(2) & (c)(4). *See, e.g., Schutza v. Cuddeback*, 262 F. Supp. 3d 1025, 1030–31 (S.D. Cal. 2017) (declining to exercise supplemental jurisdiction because (1) “Plaintiff’s state law claim under the Unruh Act substantially predominates over his federal claim” and, (2) because “it would be improper to allow Plaintiff to use federal court as an end-around to California’s pleading requirements.”). And the Ninth Circuit has found “exceptional circumstances” within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(4) when a plaintiff would be allowed to circumvent and render ineffectual California’s “procedural requirements aimed at limiting suits by high-frequency litigants” by filing an Unruh Act claim in federal court and invoking the court’s supplemental jurisdiction. *Arroyo v. Rosas*, 19 F.4th 1202, 1211 (9th Cir. 2021). The Court therefore orders Plaintiff to show cause as to why it should not decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over her Related State Law Claims based on the Ninth Circuit’s reasoning in *Arroyo*.

Plaintiff shall file a response to this Order to Show Cause by **February 20, 2024**. In her response, Plaintiff shall identify the amount of statutory damages she seeks to recover. Plaintiff and her counsel shall also include declarations in their responses which provide all facts necessary for the Court to determine if they satisfy the definition of “high-frequency litigant” as provided by California Civil Procedure Code §§ 425.55(b)(1) & (2). Failure to respond to this Order may result in the Court declining to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s Related State Law Claims.

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